FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1839. [NO. 1155]

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

I AM now receiving and have in Store the following GOODS: -
107 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
23 do St. Domingo do,
20 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugars,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging, weighing 1¾ lbs. per yard, 44 inches wide,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
5 do English do,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine,
10 baskets Champaign do,
20 boxes Claret and Muscat do,
100 sides Sole Leather,
700 sacks Liverpool Salt.
—ALSO—
Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead, dry and in oil, Sheet Iron, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Collins', King's, Hunt's and Simmons' Axes, Seine and Bagging Twine, &c. &c.

CROCKERY.
20 Crates assorted for the Country trade.
All of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time for good paper. All orders punctually attended to.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, July 17, 1839. 54tf

Just received per Steamer Cotton Plant,
30 BUNDLES HAY,
6 casks LONDON PORTER,
10 boxes assorted CANDY,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
July 15, 1839. 54tf

JUST RECEIVED
FROM Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of LADIES CALF, SEAL, MOROCCO AND KID SHOES AND SLIPPERS, warranted fresh and the latest fashion.
—ALSO—
A few pair Gentlemen's worsted Boots, an elegant article for summer wear.
SAM'L. T. HAWLEY.
July 17, 1839. 54-3w.

MEAT AND DRINK!
ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,
On consignment, and must be sold very low for *Cash*,
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, July 16. 1839. 54tf

Valuable Property for sale.
THE Subscriber, having an idea of removing to the West, offers for sale on the 29th of August next, his valuable PLANTATION, situated about 22 miles West of Fayetteville, on the Turnpike road leading from thence to Rockingham, consisting of 900 acres.
About 100 acres of the Land are at present under cultivation;—the remainder is in its natural state.—It has upon it a commodious frame dwelling house, and all other convenient out-buildings, together with a Grist Mill and Cotton Gin; all of which have been lately erected.
The situation is high and healthy, and the Land is admirably adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, etc. The thickness of the surrounding settlement, and the publicity of the place, (being formerly a Post Office,) render it an excellent situation for a country Store.
Also, on the same day, 300 acres of uncultivated Land, on the East side of Big Rockfish, about five miles North of the above mentioned, and all his stock, consisting of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.
The Subscriber invites all who have an idea of purchasing, to call and examine the premises beforehand; for he flatters himself that their value may be more justly estimated in this way than by a description of them.
WILLIAM L. McDIARMID.
Calvin's Grove, Cumberland C'ty, N. C., 54-6w
July 10, 1839.
☞ If the above is not sold at Private Sale before the 29th of August, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction.

One Hundred Mill Stones
JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52tf

PETERS'S VEGETABLE
PILLS.
THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand! —upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.
Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.
They are in general use as a family medicine and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.
They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.
☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.
May 1, 1839. 45-1y

Bacon and Lard.
THE Subscriber offers for sale, 25,000 lbs. Fayetteville cured BACON, consisting of 600 canvassed Hams, 600 Shoulders, 600 Sides.
Also, 18 kegs LARD, 90 lbs. each, put up expressly for this market.
JAMES BAKER.
July 9, 1839. 53-6w

NEW GOODS.
WE are now receiving a large assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.,
Which we offer *low* for CASH or undoubted paper. Country Merchants and purchasers generally are invited to examine our Stock, as it is *well worthy* their attention.
H. & E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, July 3, 1839. 52-4w
N. B.—We expect to remove into the Store formerly occupied by Mr. H. P. Peck, (one door below Messrs. Nott & Starr's,) about the middle of August, where we should be glad to see our old customers, and all others disposed to patronize us. H. & E. J. L.

Valuable Property for Sale.
THE Plantation on the Cape Fear River, recently owned and cultivated by Jno. M. Dobbin, dec'd, better known as the "Northington Ferry Plantation," embracing in all about 2260 acres, much of it in a high state of cultivation—well fenced; the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has on it two comfortable Dwelling Houses, and other convenient out-buildings; fine water; streams, on which are now standing a Mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included, and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville about 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. The Plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at Private Sale before the ensuing Fall, it will then, on further notice, be disposed of at Public Sale. Persons residing in the low country, and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable Plantation, would do well to examine this. For further particulars, apply to
JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*
July 6, 1839. 53-tf.

Fayetteville Female Seminary.
MR. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. GUSTAVUS SPENCER, who, with his lady, will commence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has had charge, for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this State.
Mrs. *Spencer* will take the special charge of the *Elementary Department*, in a room entirely separate from the general School Room.
Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.
The commodious arrangements for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. BEACH will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.
Messrs. Bailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considerable expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School.
The Academic year will commence on the 15th of October and close on the 18th of July following.
The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.
TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals and Stationary,	1	" "

July 10, 1839. 53tf

PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.
THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on the 8th July next, under the superintendence of the former Instructer, Mr. J. M. LOVEJOY.
TERMS:

Classics,	$18 per Session.
English,	15 do.

The following are the branches taught in this Institution, viz: Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry, History, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, Navigation and Surveying, Reading, Writing and Spelling.
In addition to the preparatory course in the Classics, Mr. Lovejoy will give unremitted attention to young gentlemen in Algebra, Geometry, History, Ancient and Modern Geography, and will permit no Scholar to pass out of his hands without a competent knowledge of the above branches.
The Trustees of this Institution, under a deep sense of the great evil flowing from imperfect teaching in some of our Academies, hesitate not in recommending this School to the public, having had ample testimony, during a twelve months' residence among us, of the ability, propriety and general intelligence of Mr. Lovejoy in all matters connected with teaching.
Pittsborough, June, 1839. 54-4w

Post Office, Wadesborough, N. C.
LIST OF LETTERS remaining on hand on the 1st day of July, 1839.

James Austen,	Wm. P. Kendall,
Wilson Allen,	Wm. King,
Leven Alford,	Alexander Little 7,
John Boggan,	Sam'l L. Lilly,
Stephen Bond,	J. W. Lockhart,
Patrick Boggan 2,	Wm. Lee, R. R.
John Brewer,	Thos. M. Lee,
B. Brantly,	Hardy May,
John Bailey,	Wm. W. May,
Sam'l Bryant,	Coleman H. Morefield 2,
Wm. Barkley,	Mr. McIver 2,
Alexander B. High,	McRight & Robeson,
Wm. Currin,	P. A. McRae,
Margaret Cochran,	Edmond D. Martin,
Moses Coppedge,	James McLenney,
Elizabeth Covington,	Riley Newsom,
Joseph E. Capel,	Ruben Phillips,
John Cochran,	James Perkins,
Bob Douglas,	M. J. Pickett,
J. B. Douglas,	Lewis Parker,
Nicholas or Molly Dixon,	Ann Elizabeth Robeson,
Job J. Davis,	Wm. Ricketts,
Sam'l S. Eason,	Daniel Shot,
Dickson Gordon,	John Smith,
John E. Gillice,	Wm. Sego,
Martha Grady 2,	Archabal Smith,
Wm. R Garnett,	Bray Tayler,
Wm. Haire,	Jas. Tice,
Thos. Hickby,	Wm. E. Troy 2,
Harvey Harrel,	Stephen Williams,
Willie Jackson,	Wm. Webb,
Jas. Jones,	John Wootton,
Kilwining Lodge, no. 64, 2	Michael West,
John B. Knotts,	Henry Wilson.
Temperance Kean,	

W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

BARK!
THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

NEW GOODS.
I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,
All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*
C. J. ORRELL.
April 16, 1839. 41tf

Lime.
200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
February 11, 1839. 32tf

BOLTING CLOTHS.
J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.
April 22, 1839. 42tf

The Subscriber
HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.
—ALSO—
"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.
H. LEETE,
Green Street.
December 12, 1838. 23tf

MORUS MULTICAULIS
AND
SILK WORM EGGS.

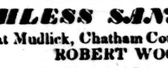
NOTWITHSTANDING the dry season, and consequent short crop of this valuable tree, I shall have 1,000 very fine ones for sale, which I will contract to sell and deliver the ensuing Fall, if applied for by the 10th of August, at the following prices, viz:
The roots at 20 cents, the buds from the main stem at 2 cents, and buds from the branches at 1 cent each.
I have now trees from roots upwards of 4 feet high, and from the bud upwards of 2 feet. Persons purchasing the tree can be supplied with a few thousand eggs without charge, others at 50 cents per thousand. They are considered of a superior kind, and were remarkably healthy. The trees are from the stock of Doctor Robinson.
I. WETMORE.
June 25, 1839. 51-tf

Leather.
THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.
Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
January 8, 1839. 27tf

GOELICK'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,
FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.
And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.
February 1, 1839. 32tf

J. & J. KYLE,
HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
—Among which are—
920 PIECES CALICO, well assorted,
150 pieces superior Gingham,
245 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
Swiss Muslin, plain, plaid, and figured,
Bishop Lawns, Prussian Shawls,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Spool Cotton and Patent Thread,
Tuck and Side Combs,
Muslin-de-Lanes, 3-4 and 6-4,
Bolting Cloths, (Anker,)
With many other articles;—all of which, being bought at Auction, &c., will be offered at reduced prices.
July 2, 1839. 52tf

Notice.
THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.
Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.
E. A. HARPER.
January 1, 1839. 26-1y.



New Stage Line.
THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:
Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.
BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.
☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.
The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.
From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.
By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 40 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27tf

Crockery.
300 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 20, 1839. 42tf

Look Here!
I HAVE just received,
300 casks Thomastown LIME,
20 do Calcined Plaister for plaistering,
12 do rotton Plaister, for Manure,
100 bushels Cow's hair for plaistering,
Laths kept constantly on hand
All of the above is for sale by the subscriber, and fresh supplies constantly received. Call on the subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.
June 3, 1839. 48-8w.
N. B. I am prepared to do Plaistering or Bricklaying for any who may favour me with their custom.

Chewing Tobacco.
JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 7, 1839. 44tf

WANTED.
TWO Journeymen Wood-workmen at the Carriage making Business will find steady employment and good wages on application to
GARDNER & McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52-4w
☞ The Raleigh Register will insert four weeks and sent account to this Office.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber, sometime in March, a Negro man slave named CADER, about six feet high, stout built, yellow complection, one or two of his fore teeth out, and wears a white fur hat, 27 or 28 years old. Said slave was purchased of Wm. Peal, of Wayne county, by Geo. Wright. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver him to me, or $10 if lodged in any safe jail so that I get him.
SABRY WRIGHT.
Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., 47tf
May 21, 1839.

For Sale,
300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

Piano Fortes.
AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.
June 5, 1839. 48tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
MORE NEW GOODS.
BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.
Also, a heavy Stock of
GROCERIES,
Consisting in part of
156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,
Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.
☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

State of North Carolina.
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1839.
Lewis C. Thompson *vs.* James Thompson.
Original Attachment levied on two negroes, (Alexander and Dick,) as the property of the defendant.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and replevy or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.
WITNESS, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1839, and 63d year of American Independence.
SHADRACH HOWELL, *Clerk.*
June 15, 1839. 51-6w

$80 Reward.
BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.
GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.
DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.
TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 6 or 9 inches high.
ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.
The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.
ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 33tf

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

MANAGING A HUSBAND.
This is a branch of female education too much neglected; it ought to be taught with "French, Italian, and the use of the Globes." To be sure, as Mrs. Glass most sensibly observes, "first catch your hare," and you must also first catch your husband. But we will suppose him caught—and therefore to be roasted, boiled, stewed or jugged. All these methods of cooking have their matrimonial prototypes. The roasted husband is done to death by the fair temper; the boiled husband dissolves in the warm water of conjugal tears; the stewed husband becomes ductile by the application of worry, and the jugged husband is fairly subdued by sauce and spice. Women have all a natural genius for having their own way; still the finest talents, like "the finest pisantry in the world," require cultivation. We recommend beginning soon.
When Sir William L—— was setting off on his wedding excursion, while the bride was subsiding fom the pellucid lightness of white satin and blonde, into the delicate darkness of the lilac silk travelling dress, the lady's maid rushed into his presence with a torrent, not of tears, but of words. His favourite French valet had put out all the band-boxes that had been previously stored with all feminine ingenuity in the carriage. Of course, on the happiest day of his life, Sir William could not "hint a fault or hesitate dislike," and he therefore ordered the interesting exiles back into the carriage. "Ver well, Sare William," said the prophetic gentleman's gentleman, "you let yourself be band-boxed now, you be band-boxed all your life."
The prediction of the masculine Cassandra of the curling-irons was amply fulfilled. Poor Sir William! One of his guests, a gentleman whose wits might have belonged to a Leeds clothier, for they were always wool gathering, confounded the bridal with one of those annual festivals when people cruelly give you joy of having made one step more to your grave, this sad guest, at his wedding literally wished him many happy returns of the day! The polite admitter of the band-boxes found, however, one anniversary quite sufficient without any returns.
Now, we do consider it somewhat hard "to drag at each remove" such a very perceptible chain; it might as well have been wreathed, or gilded, or even pinchbecked. A friend of mine, Mrs. Frances Caldwell, does the thing much better. We shall give a domestic dialogue in Curzon-street, by way of example to the rising generation.
"I have been at Baldoc's this morning, my love," said Mrs. Caldwell while helping the soup, "he has two lovely Sevre tables, portraits of Louis the XIVth's beauties; you must let me have them for the drawing room, they are such loves."
"I really do wonder," exclaimed Mr. Caldwell in his most decisive tone, "what you can want with anything more in the drawing room. I am sure that it is as much as any one can do to get across them as it is. I will have no more money spent on such trash."
"This fish is capital, the sauce is a *chef d' ouvre*." exclaimed the lady, hastening to change the discourse; "do let me recommend it."
Dinner proceeds, enlivened by a little series of delicate attentions on the part of his wife. One thing is advised; another, which she is well aware is her husband's aversion, playfully forbidden, with a my dear Francis, you are so careless of yourself—consider *les horreurs de l' ind gcation*
Dinner declines into desert, and Mr. Caldwell eats his walnuts, peeled

"By no hand, as you may guess,
But that of Fairy Fair,"

alias Mrs. Caldwell's very pretty fingers. Towards the middle of his second glass of port, he perceives that there are tears in his wife's soft blue eyes—which become actual sobs as he progresses in the third glass.
"I see how it is Laura; well you shall have the tables.
"The tables!" cried the lady, with an air, as the school boy said of ancient Gaul, quartered into three halves, of disdain, wounded feelings, and tenderness: "I have really lost all wish for them. It was of you, Francis, that I was thinking. Good God! can you weigh a few paltry pounds against the pleasure of gratifying your wife. I see I have lost my hold of your affections. What have I done? I whose whole life has but one happiness, that of pleasing you!
We will not pursue the subject to its conjugal close of tears and kisses; suffice it to say, that the next day the tables are sent home; not given—but only accepted as a favor!
Now this, to use an Americanism, is "a dreadful beautiful" way of doing business. We seriously recommend its consideration as a study to our female readers. Scolding does much, for as the old riddle says, "anything" is what

"Many a man who has a wife,
Submits to for a quiet life."

But, fair half of the world, out of whose very remains the rose, as the eastern proverb has it, was formed at the creation—flattery, that honey of the heart, is the true heart of sway. Instead of divide, our new state secret is, "flatter to reign."
Court Journal.

A MATRIMONIAL QUARREL.
NEW YORK POLICE OFFICE, July 6.
A young Irish woman rushed into the office in a state of almost frantic excitement; her eyes starting from their sockets, and her whole face enflamed with passion and rage: "Your honor," said she to the magistrate, in a voice half crooked with passion, "I want a warrant for my husband." "What did he do to you?" asked the magistrate. "He *bate* me, and abused me, and treated me worse than a dog," replied the woman. "Can you swear to that?" asked the magistrate. "It's I that can and will," replied she, vehemently. "My good woman," said the magistrate, "you are at this moment too much excited to take an oath. You had better go home and come here on Monday, and I will then hear your complaint." Instead, however, of leaving the office, she sat down on one of the forms, and began to cry most piteously at what she called a denial of justice. A gentleman who was standing close to her endeavored to pacify her by telling her that her complaint would be assuredly heard on Monday. "Ah!" said she, sobbing, and in a tone of voice now as much subdued as it was a few minutes before vehement, "if I once go home I am afraid I'll never be seen here again." "Why," said the gentleman, "are you afraid that your husband will murder you, or make away with you or confine you?" "Oh no, sir," said she, "I am sure he won't do any thing of that sort. To tell you the truth, sir, this is the first quarrel ever we had, and I am afraid that—." As she did not finish the sentence, the gentleman again asked her what she was afraid of. "Sir," said she, with an air of the most serious simplicity, "I am afraid that before Monday I'll make up with him and forgive him, and then of course I'll never come here again."
"Well," said the gentleman, laughing, take my advice and go home, and don't be at all afraid of making up with your husband."
"Why, then, in troth, sir," said she, "may be after all it's the best way, and I'll take your advice and go home." And the fury of the few minutes before walked out of the office, with her features as composed as if no cloud of anger had ever passed over them.

Great Day's work.—The Salem Gazette states that on the fourth of July 7,000 passengers were carried on the Eastern Railroad. The trains made twenty-five trips between Boston and Salem, and two trips between Boston and Lynn. The largest number carried by any one train was 553. No accident, delay, or confusion occurred. The receipts were about three thousand dollars.

Rapid Increase.—There is a man in New York, says the Sunday Morning Visiter, whose family increases so fast that he is obliged to take the census of it every year.

INTERESTING TRIAL FOR MURDER.
Extract of an article under the head "the Northern Circuit," in the last Number of Blackwood's Magazine:
The last trial of interest that I witnessed in the Crown Court was that of a man for the murder of his wife. He seemed about 35 years old, and was dressed in respectable mourning. He stood at the bar with an air at once of firmness and depression. He was a little under the average height, and his countenance rather prepossessing than otherwise. From the evidence in chief of the first two witnesses, it would have appeared clear that he had been guilty of a most barbarous murder. On their depositions before the Coroner, a verdict of manslaughter only had been returned; but in reading them, Mr. Justice Patterson had felt it his duty to instruct the Grand Jury to bring in a bill for murder—a step which seemed most amply justified by the evidence which they now gave. It appeared from the testimony that the prisoner had had some dispute with the deceased—being a most violent man they said—and knocked her down, her head falling against the sharp corner of a chest of drawers, which cut it open, and the wound bled profusely; and that, while she was thus prostrate and insensible, the prisoner furiously kicked and struck her repeatedly—death on the same evening, or the evening after, I forget which, being the consequence.
As far as this evidence went, nothing, of course, could have been more brutal than the conduct of the prisoner; but on cross-examination of the first witness, a little ill-looking old woman, the mother of the deceased, and who gave her evidence manifestly under the influence of the most bitter resentment towards the prisoner, the case began to assume a different aspect. It was rung from her after great prevarication, and was also established by other witnesses, that she had herself, on the evening in question been drinking gin with the deceased, at the residence of the latter, a miserable cellar. That she had, herself, fetched five quarterns of gin for the deceased on that occasion. That the deceased and the witness, at her request, had frequently pawned all her husband's clothes, and those of her children, whom she had once or twice sent to bed early in the afternoon to enable her to dispose of their clothes. That the prisoner was a pilot, a remarkable steady and hard working man, and earned amply sufficient to enable himself and family to live in very comfortable circumstances; but this accursed propensity of his wife's had beggared them, and driven them from their former comfortable dwelling to the wretched cellar in which had occurred the catastrophe then the subject of inquiry. That on the evening in question he had come from sea wet and wearied, but found that every article of his clothing had been pawned by his wife, and that his children were lying in bed almost naked, their little clothes having shared the same fate; and that his wife was drunk, as was also the first witness. Furious words very naturally ensued, and it was under these truly exasperating circumstances that he struggled with his wife, so as to occasion—but it was clear unintentionally—her fall; and it certainly did appear that, either while she was falling or immediately afterwards, he had more than once struck her with some violence, but not in a way to have alone caused her death, which the medical evidence she ved to have been occasioned by the injuries which she had received upon her head in falling upon the drawers, added to the effects of a violent excitement and excessive liquor upon a person in her situation.
The third witness brought forward against the prisoner, was alas! his own daughter, a little girl about five or six years of age, decently dressed in black. When her name was called, the prisoner, with an agonized countenance, looked away from the spot where she was to stand; his lip quivered, his chest heaved, and in spite of his efforts tears forced themselves from his eyes. Mr. Justice Patterson observed his agitation, and seemed himself not a little affected when he beheld the little thing, in obedience to the summons of the loud voiced officer, brought into court, and placed close beside him to give evidence which might seal the fate of her father. She was so very short, that he handed over to the officer the foot stool he had been using, in order that she might stand upon it; and even the head of the little witness did but just come above the top of the witness box. She was rather a pretty looking girl and her face was very sad and pale. She did not however, cry, though her eyes seemed glued to the figure of her miserable father, who never once ventured to look towards her, and whose tears gave silent evidence of the anguish he was enduring. In all other respects, he preserved a stern composure throughout the proceedings.
"My child," said the judge, as I thought with a little emotion, as he bent down his ear to her, "do you know that you have come here to speak the truth?"
"Yes, sir."
"What will become of you do you think, if you tell a lie!
She paused; the judge repeated the question; she answered distinctly, "I shall be burned in everlasting fire."
"Where did you learn that?"
"The Bible, sir."
"Have you ever been to school?"
"Yes, sir, at the Sunday school."
"She may be sworn," said the judge, and the oath was immediately administered to her.
Was not this, dear Christopher, a grievous sight to see? The little daughter called to give evidence against her father, on his trial for life, for the murder of her mother! Though in a melancholy tone and sad manner, she gave her evidence with great propriety, clearly and firmly, and her tiny voice could be heard distinctly in all parts of the crowded and silent Court.—She evinced as was to be expected, a strong leaning towards her father; but she admitted he had twice struck her mother when she was lying bleeding on the floor. She also stated that her mother had actually taken her—the little girl's—shoes and stockings off her feet, that she might pawn them for gin; she and the other children had been often obliged to lie in bed, because their mother and grandmother had taken away their clothes for the vile purpose above mentioned! Who could listen to all this without feeling the deepest commiseration towards the unhappy prisoner! Till he had been hurried into the act with which he then stood charged, he had always borne an unblemished character as a quiet, respectable man who labored hard to support his family, and who could have kept them in comfort but for his wife's ruinous propensity to drink. His counsel addressed the Jury on his behalf, with much earnestness contending that on the whole of the evidence the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal, or at least to a verdict of manslaughter. The Judge, however, directed the Jury that there was no evidence in support of the charge of murder, but that the prisoner had been clearly guilty of manslaughter. He then recapitulated the evidence and, after a quarter of an hour's consideration, the jury pronounced a verdict of "manslaughter." He was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment with hard work.

A Berlin physician gives the average longevity of persons practicing in the following professions:—Clergymen 65 years; merchants 62; clerks 61; farmers 62; military men 59; lawyers 59; medical men 56. Editors, in most instances, find it so difficult to live at all that he has left them altogether out of his calculation. He must understand Cocker's arithmetic well who finds the average of their ages.

Some Irish historian called the *sea* the greatest *burying-ground* in the world.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO THE FREEMEN OF ANSON.

In all matters which involve important results, men should act from sound reflection, and not from momentary or superficial impulse. I shall therefore be excused by the freemen of Anson, for attempting to draw their attention to the important results which are involved in our approaching election, and to the stratagems which are employed to bear upon that election. Our candidates, Mr. Deberry and Mr. Morris, are men of high respectability, and irreproachable moral character, as all their friends know; but they differ widely in reference to those principles, which constitute the true policy of our country; hence in choosing between them, personal predilections and attachments should yield to the more weighty interests of our common country. If the above position is true, (and who will controvert it,) the duty of every citizen is plain;—let him cast his suffrage for that man whose political creed is made up of those principles which he believes will best promote the general good—let him adopt the sound motto, "*principles and not men*," and go for his country against every other tie.

If I were not convinced, fellow citizens, that the most ungenerous and untiring efforts are making to drive you from the dispassionate counsels of your own judgment, and to bring you under the influence of improper motives in casting your votes, I would here drop my pen and write no more; but I purpose to direct your attention to a few of those stratagems which are employed to influence you in the choice which you are soon to make.

First: the fact and manner of Mr. Morris' being brought out in opposition to Mr. Deberry, show badly. The fact shows badly, because, if the chance for the election of an administration man had been thought good, Mr. Morris would never have been the man. The manner shows badly, for the idea of his running for Congress "never had its origin in Anson." Why then was he brought out? Was it because they had no other man of equal merit, integrity, and talent? No: they have other men of equal merit, of equal integrity, and of *far* superior talent. Why then was he brought out? The answer is plain. The party thought that his personal popularity in Anson would divide the Whig ranks, and that the relation which he sustains to society in general, as a Minister of the Gospel, would have its influence in Anson and elsewhere, and that by thus dividing they would conquer. Just so the artful warrior, when he has been beaten in fair and honorable warfare, resorts to the stratagem—"divide and conquer." But will you, Whigs of Anson, be taken in such a snare as this? Will you suffer your ranks to be broken and your strength weakened? Will you now, after fighting side by side so long, turn your arms against each other, and destroy each other? Will you now, without any good reason, sacrifice your Whig principles, and turn against the man who has served you faithfully eight years—the man against whom you find no fault? I think I can safely say, no. A few straggling, deserting *Tories* may leave us, and go over and join the enemy, but the main body of the Whig phalanx is not to be broken by such stratagem. On the other hand, I am happy to learn that the members of the respectable denomination of christians to which Mr. Morris belongs, will meet him at the ballot box, not as a christian Minister, but as a politician. This is as it should be. He has thrown himself on political ground, and he should be met on political ground.

Another means which the administration party is using to secure the election of their favorite, is the sending of administration papers out among you, without your knowledge or consent. These papers are often sent, sometimes single, and sometimes in packages, to persons who never ordered them—who will not take them out of the office, and who never intend to pay for them. Now there is something corrupt in all this, apart from the mean artifice that is attempted to be practiced upon you. Editors are not generally so wealthy, as to be able thus to flood the country with their papers gratuitously; and the editors of these papers, in all probability not being an exception to the general remark, are certainly paid; but from what source? Aye there's *the rub*." This may account, at least in some degree, for the secret manner in which some of the public money goes. I am too well acquainted with the Whigs of Anson to think that they can be otherwise than disgusted with this artifice.

Before closing this article, I must again briefly pay my respects to Mr. "*A son*." In his last communication in the Carolinian, after enumerating at some length the sins of the Federalists, he mentions, as one of Mr. Culpeper's greatest sins, that when in Congress he voted to reduce the soldier's wages. Our writer seems to be chartered to write dreams and hearsays. Mr. Culpeper never gave such a vote, for there was never such a bill before Congress.

ANOTHER OF THE ELEVEN HUNDRED WHIGS OF ANSON.

Anson County, July 13, 1839.

Rockingham, July 16th, 1839.

The District Whig Convention met pursuant to adjournment, this day at 12 o'clock M. at the house of Erasmus Love, Esq., (the Court House being pre-occupied) and organized by John Gilchrist, Esq. of Robeson, taking the chair. Present from

Anson.—Thomas S. Ashe.

Cumberland.—John W. Huske, and Duncan G. MacRae.

Robeson.—John Gilchrist, Dr. Neill McNair, Dr. Warren Alford.

Richmond.—Gen. Alfred Dockery, Robert Steel, James D. Pemberton, Duncan McLaurin, Alex. McCaskill.

Moore.—John B. Kelly.

Montgomery.—John M. Allen, Eli W. Christian, Nathaniel Knight.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at the court house at 5½ o'clock, P. M.

HALF PAST 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Convention met at the Court House. John B. Kelly, Esq. of Moore County, after some pertinent remarks relative to the policy of the present and past administration, their disregard of the pledges of reform and retrenchment promised the American people, &c., moved that the chair appoint a Committee to draft resolutions for the action of this Convention. Whereupon, John B. Kelly, Jno. W. Huske, Dr. Neill McNair, Gen. Alfred Dockery, and Nathaniel Knight, were appointed, who submitted the following preamble and Resolutions.

Whereas, A National Convention is recommended to be holden at the city of Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, in December next, for the purpose of canvassing the claims of the several candidates now before the people for the office of President of the United States, with a view to unite the Whig Party in opposition to Martin Van Buren. Therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially approve of said Convention, and desire to be represented therein.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the patriotism, intelligence and sound republican principles of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and pledge ourselves to use every exertion to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That E. L. Winslow, be appointed a Delegate from this District, with instructions to carry out the sense of this Convention.

Resolved, That the Whig Central Committee for this State be authorized, the other District Conventions concurring, to appoint two persons to represent the Whigs of North Carolina, in the Convention to be holden at Harrisburg, in December next.

That this Convention recommend to the Committee of Vigilance, in the several Counties of this District, to procure and circulate the Address of the Whig Central Committee for this State.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Fayetteville Observer, Cheraw Gazette, Raleigh Register, Carolina Watchman, and other papers friendly to the principles avowed. Convention adjourned.

JOHN GILCHRIST, *President.*

D. G. MACRAE, *Secretary.*

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

MR. VAN BUREN A MISSOURI RESTRICTIONIST.

A friend in North Carolina writes us, that the partizans of the Administration in that State stoutly deny that Mr. Van Buren ever gave the slightest countenance to the first great movement of Abolition, which had for its object the exclusion of Missouri, except on condition of abolishing slavery within its limits; and he asks us to furnish him the record evidence of the fact. Having it at hand, of every shade and hue, and of the most conclusive character, we cheerfully comply.

First—we re-publish the preamble and resolution of Instruction adopted by the New York Senators to oppose the admission of Missouri, except as a free State:

Preamble and Resolution.—Whereas, the inhibiting the further extension of slavery in these U. S. is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State; and whereas, we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the Constitution of the U. S., clearly giving Congress the right to require of new States, not comprehended within the original boundaries of the U. S., the prohibiting of slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union: Therefore,

Resolved, (if the honorable Senate concur therein.) That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested to oppose the admission as a State into the Union, of any territory, not comprised as aforesaid, making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission.

On the 29th January, 1820, the Senate took up the resolution and passed the same unanimously, the following Senators being present:

"Messrs. Adams, Austin, Barnum, Bartow, Browne, Childs, Dudley, Dayton, Ditmiss, Evans, Forthington, Hammond, Hart, Livingston, Loundsberry, McMartin, Moons, Mallory, Moore, Noyes, Paine, Ross, Rosencrontz, Skinner, Swan, VAN BUREN, Wilson, Young—30."

Holland, a Loco Foco, who, a few years since, wrote the Life of Mr. Van Buren, for the purpose of aiding his election to the Presidency, bore the following testimony to the correctness of the foregoing record proof. The author wrote his biography to make his hero as palatable as possible to every portion of the Confederacy. And although he was particularly anxious to represent him as devoted to Southern interests, he was forced, by the existence of record evidence, to admit that he was a supporter of the Missouri Restrictions. Here is his testimony:

"The attention of the Legislature of New York was called to the question of admitting Missouri into the Union, with the right to hold slaves, in the message of Gov. Clinton, at the opening of the session in January, 1820. An expression of their opinion was earnestly recommended. In compliance with this recommendation, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution instructing their Senators and requesting the representatives of the State in Congress to oppose the admission, as a State, in the Union, of any Territory not comprised within the original boundary of the U. States, without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission! The Senate concurred in this resolution without division or debate, and *among them* Mr. VAN BUREN, though it was not brought before the Legislature by his agency.—Still he must be regarded as having concurred, at that time, in the sentiment of the resolution then adopted by the Legislature."—*Holland's Life of Van Buren.*

Such is the direct and conclusive testimony of Mr. Van Buren's eulogist.

Another of his partizans, the present Editor of the Nashville Union, whilst editing an abolition paper in Massachusetts, testified to the Abolitionism of Mr. Van Buren from 1820 to 1836. We ask public attention to this *impartial* Party evidence:

From the New Bedford Gazette of Nov. 2, 1836.
[BY JEREMIAH G. HARRIS.]

"In 1820, Mr. Van Buren voted that Congress had the *const tutional* power to abolish slavery in the Territories, and instructed the New York Senators in Congress to vote against the admission of Missouri.

"In 1836, he says that Congress has the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

"In 1821, he voted to give free blacks the right of suffrage.

"In 1822, he voted in favor of restricting the introduction of slaves into Florida."

But this mass of testimony, although overwhelming, is not all which the case affords. We have a letter from Mr. Van Buren himself, which admits the part he acted, and discloses the mean, selfish and despicable motives which influenced him—motives even more discreditable to him as a man and a patriot, than the action which they dictated.

"I should sorely regret to find any flagging on the subject of Mr. King.* We are committed to his support. It is both wise and honest; and we must have no fluttering in our course. Mr. King's views towards *us* are honorable and correct. The MISSOURI QUESTION conceals, as far as he is concerned, no plot; and *we shall give it a true direction.* You know what the feelings and views of our friends were when I saw you, and you know what we then concluded to do. My "CONSIDERATIONS," and the aspect of the Albany Argus, will show *that we have entered on the work in earnest.* We cannot look back. Let us not, therefore, have any halting. I PUT MY HEAD ON ITS PROPRIETY."

We honestly and sincerely believe that this array of testimony must confound the most brazen demagogue and pampered menial of the Federal Party.

* The Election of Rufus King to the U. S. Senate.

The Cost of Boarding a Week.—The expenses of President Van Buren at the Washington Hotel in this city, for six and a half days, was SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX DOLLARS. This bill was paid by the Corporation, out of the People's money. Nearly the whole of the expense of his visit here was paid out of the City Treasury. The Loco Foco Committee at the last accounts had raised only two hundred and fifty dollars, and this came out of the Office Holders. The old men of the country have refused to put their hands into their pockets.—*Express.*

The Closing Argument.—The "canvass" in Tennessee is going on with a good deal of spirit. At a recent meeting between Mr. McKenney, (Whig) and Mr. McClennon, (Loco Foco.)—Mr. McKenney showed among appropriations made at the last Congress, one for sending a minister to Muscat, and concluded by asking Mr. McClennon where Muscat was, as he had voted for the appropriation. Mr. McC. scratched his head, but could find no Muscat, or knowledge of it. He finally gave up in despair, but immediately purchased a Geography.

Touch Story.—The New Orleans Picayune tells a story of an Alligator hunt, not far from that city not long since. Four men, in two days and a half, killed *six hundred and fifty-seven* of the monsters. The only way to kill them is with a rifle ball, the vulnerable spot being the eye.

OFFICIAL HONESTY—A STRIKING CASE.

The following article, the substance of which is extracted from the report of the Investigating Committee, presents an awful picture of the consequences of appointing mere party brawlers to the respectable trust of collecting the proceeds of the sales of public lands. There may have been rogues under other Administrations, but it must be conceded that this bears off the palm from all others in the number and amount of their depredations. Of *sixty-seven* Land Office receivers, *sixty-three* were defaulters! Never did any set of men possess so happy a knack as the present Administration in selecting rogues for office. They seem to have been guided by an unerring instinct, and impelled by an irresistable affection to the embraces of thieves.—*Fred. Arena.*

FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Public Defaulters—Public Lands.—We believe there are sixty-seven public land districts, and the same number of officers appointed, called RECEIVERS, whose duty it is to sell the land and receive the money.

The Congressional Committee report (page 143) sixty-three of these officers as DEFAULTERS, with names, dates, and sums; many of which sums are from $20,000 to $100,000. All these were out of office so long ago as October, 1837.

They also report a list of NINE RECEIVERS, whose defaults have been ascertained since that date; a portion of these also are for large amounts.

Here are seventy-two of this class of officers who have plundered the public of more than a million of dollars.

It should be noted that this list was taken from Mr. Woodbury's reports. The Committee had neither time nor means to enter the dark recesses of any of the unreported Receivers.

We hope the first act of the next Congress will be the creation of a Committee, or Committees, to enter personally on the examination of every one of these "mints of private coinage."

We fear that the Indian Department will be even more rotten than that of the public lands.

The Committee seems to conclude that the Government retainers went into office, known to be gross delinquents, for the benefit of their active, unscrupulous partisan services.

Will the Committee inform us in their next report whether those men were not *originally appointed* entirely on this principle!

FROM THE NASHVILLE BANNER.

EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURES.

The following extracts from the Address of JOHN A. MCKINNEY, Esq. to the freemen of the Second Congressional District, in Tennessee, will serve to show what kind of *democracy* is that which is now being carried out by Mr. Van Buren (who opposed Madison and the admission of Missouri; voted for free negro suffrage to be extended to all those who possessed $250 worth of propery, and against its extension to no-property white men, revolutionary patriots though they might be; voted for all the tariffs; and for toll gates upon the Cumberland Road) and his Federal leaders, who *call* themselves *Democrats:*

"On the 30th day of September last, at a time when the government pretended to be so poor, that it had to borrow money to the amount of millions; or what is the same thing to issue treasury notes bearing interest to that amount, there was then in the hands of agents of the government unaccounted for, to the amount of near fifteen millions of dollars, nearly THREE HUNDRED WAGON LOADS, had it been in silver. That this statement is true, appears from Document No. 2, furnished by the Government to Congress, at the commencement of the last session.

1st. There was in the hands of the officers and agents of the Quartermaster General's Department, and unaccounted for on the 30th day of September last, eight hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and eighteen dollars.

2d. On the same day there was in the hands of the agents of the Medical department unaccounted for, fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars.

3rd. On the same day there was in the hands of the agents of the Paymaster General's Department unaccounted for, eight hundred and ten thousand, six hundred and forty-four dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 142.]

4th. On the same day, there was in the hands of the Commissary General, and unaccounted for, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 148.]

5. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Engineering Department unaccounted for, two millions ninety-four thousand, eight hundred and sixteen dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, p. 187.]

6. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Topographical Bureau unaccounted for, forty-five thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, page 351.]

7. On the same day, there remained in the hands of the agents of the Ordnance Department, and unaccounted for, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, page 395.]

8. On the same day, there remained in the hands of the agents of Indian Affairs, and unaccounted for, two millions four hundred and ninety-one thousand four and eighty-four dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, page 505.]

9. On the same day there remained in the hands of another set of agents attached to the Department of Indian Affairs, unaccounted for, six millions five hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars. [See Doc. No. 2, page 507.]

Thus you see, that while the Government was actually borrowing money, it had in the hands of its agents, unaccounted for, near fifteen millions of dollars on the 30th September, 1838.

Of the before mentioned sums of money, it is already ascertained that about eighty thousand dollars had been lost to the Government, by the defalcation of two of the agents in whose hands it was placed, and how much more of it has been lost, and will be lost, it is impossible to tell, but that much of it will be lost there can be no doubt.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

In the General Post Office Department we find the following amounts expended for the following purposes for one year out of the contingent funds viz:

For washing Towels.	$58 22
Dinners (at Taverns) for Clerks.	188 74
One Almanack.	12 00
News Papers.	387 00
Amount,	645 96

(IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.)
The following viz:

For Newspapers.	$884 08
Washing Towels.	95 60
Carpeting.	1088 15
Hack hire.	38 00
Feeding one horse (one year).	183 00
Lighting Lamps.	114 00
Stationary.	3130 56
Paid for Rose Bushes for the war office.	56 60

(IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR ONE YEAR.)

For feeding one horse.	$166 60
Soaps, &c.	60 21
Washing Towels.	184 01
Carpeting.	758 88
Matches.	12 61
Towelling.	45 52
Hack hire.	2 25
Subscriptions (but for what we are not told)	44 00
Ice.	89 66½
Sundries.	80 77
One large Easy Chair.	24 00
Another Chair.	13 00
Another Chair.	13 00
Newspapers.	977 93
Bust of Secretary Forsyth.	6 00
Case of Clock.	75 00
	$2 583 39½
Publishing Rules of the Treasury Office.	673 70
File Boards, Hat Hooks, &c.	42 00
	$3,299 09½

IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IN ONE YEAR, viz:

For Book account to 16th August, 1837,	$194 37
Account for April, 1838.	280 35
Bill to August, 1838.	199 73
Bill to date.	92 42
[What these bills are for we are not told.]	
Washing Towels.	32 76
Keeping Horse and services of a boy.	341 39
Saddle.	24 00
Hack hire.	6 00
Ice.	9 40
Paid for Newspapers.	450 70
Do. for the Turf Register.	30 00
Do. Glazing and making bread boxes.	5 87
Do. services in bringing up arrears.	94 68
	$1741 56

In regard to the subject of defalcations on the part of receivers of public moneys arising from the sales of public land. From a statement by the Secretary of the Treasury contained in Document No. 111, dated the 15th of January, 1838, and an additional statement by the same officer, dated Jan. 26, 1839, we find that the whole amount due from Land Receivers, who are on the list of defaulters, to be $1,073,837 41

Of which there accrued prior to March, 1829, $248,159 13
Since that time, 825,678 28 —— $1 073,837 41

So that you perceive that for the forty years before this party came into power, only $248,159 13 was abstracted from the public Treasury, while, in the short period since, the people have lost by the Land Officers alone, EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND TWENTY-EIGHT CENTS! *and of this sum upwards of* $300,000 *has been lost in the twenty-two months and seven days immediately following Mr. Van Buren's inauguration; more than was lost in the whole forty years preceding Gen. Jackson's time.* And this too, without taking into the account, the Swartwout and Price defalcation for upwards of *one million and a quarter of dollars* more; besides others in addition. Does this look like attending to the business of the people! Does this look like a faithful discharge of their duties as servants of those who placed them in power!

They tell you they had no law to punish defaulters to the general government. How then, I would ask, did this same party contrive to keep Tobias Watkins incarcerated in a prison for four years for the sum of three or four thousand dollars, if there was no law on the subject! There was no law wanting, when the example could be made to serve the purposes of party, but when such robberies by wholesale are perpetrated, not an effort is made to recover the money.

Very respectfully,
Your fellow-citizen,
JOHN A. MCKINNEY.

Loco Focoism in New Hampshire.—One of the last acts of the New Hampshire Legislature at its recent session, was to disfranchise the students of literary institutions. The object was openly avowed.—The votes of the students of Dartmouth College, and of the larger academies, controlled the politics of the towns in which they are located. It is needless to say that nearly all the students are Whigs, and this being the case, they must be deprived of the right of suffrage. The Legislature have never before dared to pass this act. They have endeavored in every other way to prevent students from voting. They have compelled them to do military duty, taxed them, and resorted to every means in their power to make them ask for relief, that they might then make some compromise with them. But the students, much to their credit, have resisted all these attempts to buy off their votes—they have performed military duty, paid their taxes, and like good citizens, voted at every election. In any other State this outrage would not be quietly submitted to, but we suppose there is no remedy.

Very Modest.—A Loco Foco Convention was lately held at Concord, New Hampshire, where the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That our fellow citizen, the Hon. Isaac Hill, retires from office honored and respected by the Democratic party as the fearless and uncompromising champion of the rights of the people and an honest man. (Signed)
ISAAC HILL, President.

FROM THE GLOBE.

Newspapers, Magazines, and Periodicals Published in the United States, 1st July, 1839.

Maine,	41
New Hampshire,	26
Vermont,	31
Massachusetts, (at Boston, 65)	124
Rhode Island,	14
Connecticut,	31
New York, (at New York city, 71)	274
New Jersey,	39
Maryland, (at Baltimore, 20)	48
Pennsylvania, (at Philadelphia, 71)	253
Delaware,	3
District Columbia, (at Washington, 11)	16
Virginia, (at Richmond, 10)	52
North Carolina,	30
South Carolina,	20
Georgia,	33
Florida Territory,	9
Alabama,	34
Mississippi,	36
Louisiana, (at New Orleans, 10)	26
Arkansas,	4
Tennessee,	50
Kentucky,	31
Ohio, (at Cincinnati, 27)	164
Michigan,	31
Wisconsin Territory,	5
Iowa Territory,	3
Indiana,	69
Illinois,	33
Missouri,	25
	1.555

Of the above 116 are published daily, 14 tri-weekly, 30 semi-weekly, and 991 once a week. The remainder are issued semi-monthly, monthly, and quarterly, principally magazines and reviews. Many of the daily papers also issue tri-weeklys, semi-weeklys, and weeklys. Thirty-eight are in the German language, four in the French, and one in the Spanish. Several of the New Orleans papers are printed in French and English.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

A friend in North Carolina, under date of the 4th instant, gives us the following gratifying account of the agricultural prospects in a large portion of the Union. The season appears so far to have been unusually propitious throughout the country for all the products of agriculture—excepting, perhaps, the new favorite, *Morus Multicaulis;* and the failure of that is probably to be attributed more to ignorance of the proper mode of culture than to any unkindness in the season:

Since the 25th of March I have travelled through parts of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. The crops usually raised in these different States were considered more promising than at the same period of any preceding year. In the Southwest, emigration to Texas is the order of the day. Their money-matters are as bad as they can be. When they will be better, no person is bold enough to predict, as confidence, the foundation of all credit, is almost entirely destroyed amongst them."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mecklenburg Declaration.—It is gratifying to perceive, from the Toasts drunk in this State, on the recent Anniversary of American Independence, that but one sentiment pervades our citizens from the mountains to the sea-board, with regard to the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence—and that sentiment is "uncompromising hostility" to all attempts to tear this chaplet from the brows of our Revolutionary Patriots. We perceive some allusion made to this matter at every celebration in the State. At the Rutherford Dinner, Col. J. G. BYNUM being called on for a Toast, offered the following, prefaced with some spirited remarks, in which he vindicated the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and shewed that the provincial Congress of North Carolina, first recommended a National Declaration of Independence. He also alluded to the early Revolutionary history of North Carolina, and showed that the Governor of Virginia, Lord Dunmore, was defeated and driven from Norfolk by North Carolina troops under Col. Howe; and that more than a year before the National Declaration of Independence, North Carolina had appropriated more than $1,375,000 towards the cause of the Revolution. He also maintained the fact that many of the most distinguished battles in South Carolina were fought by soldiers from North Carolina.

North Carol'na.—Her citizens first declared their Independence at Mecklenburg, and her provincial Congress first recommended a National Declaration of Independence. In no State of this Union, have the laws been more properly administered, liberty better regulated and secured, or the principles of '76, more fully sustained.

Cheering to Stockholders.—The number of travellers upon the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road has increased, within a day or two, beyond all precedent in its history. We came up from Smithville on the 17th in the North Carolina, when she had a greater number of passengers, on board, than we have ever seen at any one time.

We would say to the company it is easier to divert the stream of travel from a more dangerous route than it is to retain it. We would have you, therefore, Gentlemen, use every precaution which may ensure safety, and every means which may advance the comfort of travellers. It behooves you to have careful, competent, courteous and indefatigable agents, to see that ample provision is made for the thousands who are coming and are about to come upon your line. Now we do not mean that any should infer from these remarks that we believe such has not always been the case—for it has—and we take great pleasure in saying so—All we mean to say, and wish, is, that it may continue.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

We are gratified to learn from Gentlemen in whom we can place the utmost confidence, that the Whig cause is rapidly gaining ground in the Lincoln Congressional District, now represented by Major Connor. Gen. Edney is a thorough going Whig, and is said to have produced considerable consternation in the Loco foco ranks, by laying before the people of that District the bare faced corruption of the present Administration, which has been so cautiously concealed by their present Representative.

Rutherfordton Gazette.

A modern Democrat.—Mr. Hill, the Administration candidate for Congress in the Stokes District, recently made the following declaration in a public Address:—"I wish it distinctly understood, that if I am elected, and the election for President shall come to the house of Representatives, I don't care how the District votes, or who they vote for, I will not vote for any Whig." In other words—"I do not care a fig for the people, but if I go to Congress, I go to sustain the President right or wrong." The reader can thus perceive, by what rule of action the supporters of Mr. Van Buren are influenced.

Raleigh Register.

The "Standard" asserts that two Revolutionary Pensioners in Pitt County, were stricken from the Government Roll, in 1835, because they voted for Dr. Hall! and asks if any Whig Press is disposed to doubt the truth of the statement. We do not believe one word of it. There might be a greater semblance of truth in the matter, if the charge had been that the Pensions were lost for voting *against* the Doctor. The Government would hardly trouble itself to punish a man for voting *for* a liege subject, *against* a Whig.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Sign from the Old Dominion.—The last Richmond Enquirer contains a card from H. Haines, editor of the "Petersburg Constellation," in which he expresses his determination to cease publishing that paper. The Constellation was one of the warmest and ablest Loco Foco journals the Whigs had to encounter in the late contest, and it-death now, so soon after our victory, affords evidence that correct principles are in the ascendant.

Wicked and Blasphemous.—At the celebration of the Fourth of July at Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, the following toast was drunk:—"By Walter C. Lytle.—Martin Van Buren, the litule *magician* that spreads his republican *wand* over the face of the nation, and causes abundant harvests to come forth to cheer the husbandman, and feed the needy."

In the United States there are 22 counties, 87 post towns, 1 city, and 1 borough, bearing the name of Washington.

Cancer.—Mr. Thomas Tyrrel, of Missouri, says he has effectually cured himself of an obstinate cancer by the "free use of potash made of the ashes of red oak, boiled to the consistence of molasses, and applied as a poultice, covering the whole with a coat of tar." Two or three applications, he says, will "remove all protuberances, after which it is only necessary to heal the wound by common salve."

Intemperance.—Mr. Wakely, a coroner in London, lately stated that 1500 inquests were annually held in the western division of Middlesex—nine hundred of which were the result of intoxicating drinks.

An important fact in Mr. Clay's History.—The Charlottsville Advocate, in an article on Mr. Clay's public life says, "it is not a little remarkable, how invariably his masterspirit has been looked to, both by friends and foes, whenever any great and imminent danger has impended over the country. At the commencement of the last war, he was the person selected by President MADISON to be the commander-in-chief of the army, and he was not nominated only because the Government could not get on without his assistance in Congress, where his powerful mind and great popularity enabled him to render services, the value of which it would not be easy now to estimate—consummating all at Ghent, where, with the aid of the other commissioners, he succeeded in giving to this second war of independence an honorable, and, for us, happy and fortunate termination."

Accident to Mr. Clay.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 9th inst. says;—"We learn that the stage in which Mr. Clay was passenger upset on Saturday, near Palmyra, O., and that he was slightly injured. Another passenger had his leg broken." Mr. Clay is peculiarly unfortunate in his travels. He has several times narrowly escaped with his life from the upsetting of stage coaches.

The Abolition papers are waging fierce war upon Mr. Adams for declaring himself opposed to the object of their petitions. The Utica organ seems to have signalized itself by the bitterness of its attacks on the ex-President, and greatly to the satisfaction, it appears, of its amiable coadjutors. The Liberator (the Massachusetts organ) says that "the ex-President himself can hardly fail to *see* and *feel* that he is entirely *used up*, and put *hors du combat* by the iron-linked argument of his antagonist."

What says the Raleigh Standard to this fact! Mr. Adams used up by the Abolitionists, and Mr. Van Buren complimented by the great gun of the Abolitionists, Dr. Channing, in his reply to Mr. Clay's Speech! It looks squally for you, Mr. Standard.

The Vice Presidency.—The impression appears to be very general, that the present Vice President of the United States will not be a candidate for re-election; and hence, the friends of Col. Benton and those of Mr. Buchanan have recommended each as fit to fill that office, and entitled to the support of the Republicans of the Union. It has been stated in some of the public prints, that both of these gentlemen decline a nomination for the Vice Presidency.

Under these circumstances, I beg leave to call public attention to the distinguished man who now represents our country at the Court of Great Britain. The offices which Mr. Stevenson has filled, &c. &c.

Enquirer.

This is a sign, which bodes Tecumseh no good. But whence was the "general impression" that Col. Johnson would not be a candidate for re-election, derived? Not from his late letter—for in that he asserted he was in the hands of his friends (not the Richmond Junto) and knew of nothing at present, which would prevent his being a candidate again.

This is designed as a hint of the disposition of the clique here, in whose nostrils the savoury fumes of the flesh pots are forever ringing. They want the Colonel's place for one of their number, and he had as well retire and save his credit by doing that voluntarily, which he will have to do by compulsion.—*Richmond Whig.*

A lot of 243 Morus Multicaulis trees was lately sold in this town for one dollar each, to be delivered in November. They are from cuttings planted last spring, and now average from three to four feet in height. They were produced from four trees purchased fifteen months ago for one dollar. The grower still retains these four trees, which will probably yield three or four hundred buds each next winter.

Cheraw Gazette.

A short crop of Morus Multicaulis.—From all parts of New England, New York, and as far South as the Potomac, we hear most doleful complaints of the failure of the Mulberry crop. The cuttings won't come up. In one place it has been too wet, in another too dry, in one place too cold, and in another too hot, some were planted too early, others too late; and serious fears have been entertained by the growers that enough would not be raised for seed next spring. Accounts from Alabama, however, say that there are plants enough growing there to supply the whole country.

Richmond Compiler.

It is stated in several of the New York papers that there were several cases of yellow fever on board the Christoral Colon, at that port from Havana, and that the Pilot had died of it. The American of Friday says that the French steamer La Meteore also had the yellow fever on board.

The Crops.—The Wheeling Gazette, remarking upon the bounteous harvest, says—"From appearances in this quarter, we should not be astonished if wheat is down to 50 cts. per bushel, corn and oats 25 cts., and every thing else in proportion."

Spots on the Sun's Disc.—It is stated in the Franklin (Ohio) Republican, that there are three clusters of spots now traversing the left side of the sun, two of which are particularly large. The whole may be seen with any kind of pocket telescope or spy-glass, the eye being protected with a piece of black glass. To this cause may be attributed, it is presumed, the unusual coolness of the season.

Longevity.—There is now living in this County a man, named Arthur Wall, who is 119 years of age, and who is in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. There is also a negro man, supposed to be about 125 years of age.—*Raleigh Register.*

To Borrowers of Books.

THE person who has in possession an odd volume of Burke's Works, which does not belong to him, will please return it to

THOS. J. CURTIS.

And, an odd vol. (the 1st) of Williamson's History of N. C., an odd vol. (the) of Shakespeare, handsomely bound in calf, to

E. J. HALE.

And any other other odd volumes not belonging to the persons who have them in possession, would doubtless be acceptable to the rightful owners.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1839.

The following communications will explain themselves. The first is from Mr. Deberry himself, and the second from a gentleman entirely to be relied on, who was present and witnessed the whole transaction of which he writes. They are a sufficient answer to all the slang and slander which have been uttered and printed relative to Mr. Deberry's votes for appropriations, and which have evidently been founded on Dr. Montgomery's letter. Will they how be repeated, or retracted!

TO THE EDITOR.

LAWRENCEVILLE, July 18, 1839.

Dear Sir: You have no doubt noticed the efforts recently made by my political enemies to mislead and deceive the people in relation to my votes on the appropriation bills passed for the year 1838, at the first and second sessions of the last Congress. My competitor, in his speech delivered on the 2 day of June, at your County Court in Fayetteville, charged me with having voted for nearly all the appropriations for 1838, which amounted to more than thirty-eight millions of dollars, and with inconsistency in doing so after I had so often exclaimed against the prodigal expenditures of the administration.

These charges were repeated and urged in his speeches at Montgomery Court, and also at Anson Court, during the last two weeks. To these charges, so often repeated, I replied that if I had voted for all the appropriations, I might still have been blameless, as the administration had not only called for that sum, but for a much larger amount than was actually granted; but I promptly denounced these charges as utterly untrue, knowing that I had voted against many of the appropriation bills. My competitor attempted at all those places to support the charge by stating that he had letters in his possession from a member of Congress of this State, stating that he had the Journals of Congress before him, and that it did not appear that I had voted against any of the appropriation bills except one of about a million and a half of dollars, and conveying the idea that I had voted for all the rest except that and one other on which he said I had not voted; referring also to pages on the Journal, for proof of my having so voted, and I was challenged to produce the Journal, that reference might be had to it.

These letters from the member of Congress to which he referred, were called for at Anson and Richmond Courts, and were reluctantly produced, and publicly read. They proved to have been written and franked by the Hon. Wm. Montgomery of the Raleigh District, one of them addressed to Mr. Holmes, Editor of the North Carolinian, and the other to Walter F. Leak, Esq. of Richmond county, both of which were placed in the hands of my competitor, and their contents widely disseminated. Though I had the Journal of Congress referred to, delivered to me last winter at Washington, it had not yet come to hand, and I did not obtain possession of it until Monday evening last, at Richmond Court.

I gave the Journal a critical examination in the course of that evening and next morning, in reference to the appropriation bills, and found that a number of them, making appropriations to the amount of twenty-six millions one hundred and eighty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars, had passed the House without the yeas and nays being taken on their passage. That on the passage of the bills for which I did vote, the yeas and nays were taken on only one of them, of one million of dollars to suppress Indian hostilities. The yeas and nays were taken on five others, which I voted against, including the appropriations made in the two bills for issuing Treasury notes of $20,000 each, at the first and second sessions, to pay expense of their issue.

There were two other bills, on the passage of which the yeas and nays were taken, and on which I did not vote, being absent on account of indisposition, amounting to eight million and forty-six thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

These make an aggregate of upwards of thirty-seven millions of dollars. Other small bills not noticed, with private claims allowed, will make up the 38 millions for that year.

Now, Sir, from these facts, which the Journals faithfully show, you will see that every statement made, and every charge exhibited against me by the Honorable member of Congress referred to, who so kindly tendered his services to control the Congressional election in our District, have been proved untrue by the authority to which he referred. They have not only done me great injustice, but have misled and deceived his own political friends in our District, and caused them to become the unenviable instruments of giving currency to charges which facts would not support nor justify.

In my address to the people on Tuesday last, at Richmond Court, I adverted to these facts and produced the Journal, and challenged full and thorough examination and comparison of their charges and the Journal, and also with my statements herein contained, but they declined examining any more than the first page referred to by the letter of the Hon. member, which failed to show the yeas and nays, and thus ended their examination, though it was earnestly invited. Respectfully,

E. DEBERRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: A good deal of excitement has been produced in the upper part of this Congressional District, in consequence of the exposure of a well contrived but badly executed plot, gotten up to destroy the confidence of the people in their long tried and faithful Representative, Edmund Deberry. It seems that the Administration candidate, Mr. Morris, in his speech to the people of Cumberland, preferred against his competitor, upon the authority of a Member of the last Congress, the charge of having voted for all the extravagant appropriations of the session of 1838, except one, against which he was now so violently declaiming.

This charge, notwithstanding it was at the time promptly met and denied, was again confidently asserted at Montgomery the first week in this month, and Mr. Deberry called upon to produce the Journals of Congress, which, it was said, would fully substantiate it. Mr. Deberry responded with a denial, and offered as an excuse to the people for not producing the Journal, that when leaving Washington, he had boxed it up with other Documents with directions to be forwarded immediately to Fayetteville; that it had not yet arrived, and that he so informed Mr. Morris at Fayetteville.

All was joy and exultation in the ranks of the Party. Here was a charge upon the authority of a *Member of Congress*, and the Journals could not now be produced to test its truth or falsity. Mr. Deberry's simple denial could alone be opposed by his friends to the statement of a third person, and he a *Member of Congress*. The fabricated story was bruited abroad far and wide; letters conveying the glad intelligence were sent to the remotest corners of the District; the most extravagant calculations were made of success, and you would have supposed, Mr. Editor, that the Jubilee day of the party had arrived.

Matters remained in this state until the candidates met the ensuing week at Wadesborough, where Mr. Morris, over-flushed with the hope of victory, committed, as the sequel will show, *the indiscretion* of producing a letter post marked Albright's, Orange County, dated in May, signed William Montgomery, and addressed to the Editor of the Carolinian at Fayetteville.

This letter contained the charge with minute references to the paging of the Journals of 1838 to verify it. It was read to the assembled multitude, and fully commented upon by Mr. Morris.

Who now can doubt its truth? Would a man to whom was confided the interests of the Wake District in Congress, think you, be guilty of fabricating a falsehood to subserve the dirty ends of party! was exultingly asked. He refers to the very pages. Produce the Journals, Mr. Deberry, and we will convict you of the deepest and foulest hypocrisy!

How dare you stand up in the face of this people and declaim against the extravagances which you supported by your vote!—and the worthy Minister convulsively clutched the paper and waved it in triumph over the head of his adversary.

But the day of retribution was at hand. A little week had not yet closed, when the full blown hopes of the deceivers were fatally blighted.

The important box had arrived in Fayetteville. Mr. Deberry despatched a special messenger for it. At Richmond, to the confusion and dismay of his opponent, the Journals were produced, and upon reference to them, with the Hon. William Montgomery's Index for a guide, were found to *falsify* the statement he had furnished to his political friend at Fayetteville.

We hope, Mr. Editor, we shall not be considered too intrusive if we propound a few interrogatories to the parties connected with this transaction.

Was Mr. Montgomery a volunteer in this matter, or was he prompted? If the parties believed that there was any ground for the charge, why call on Dr. Montgomery to establish it? He was not the most convenient witness in point of distance, however much so in other respects. Gen. McKay lived within a day's ride, why not call upon him? Had he no Journal! Was there no Journal to be had in or near Fayetteville? Farther: Why was this letter not made public at Cumberland in June? Why not at Montgomery? Why wait until the parties get to Anson in the canvass? We think we can furnish the reasons. The falsity of the charge, the letter itself, and the misunderstanding of Mr. Morris as to the *Journal*, fully explain them. The letter itself was not originally intended to be made public, either by the writer or the person to whom it was addressed. The writer in the conclusion of it evinces a painful anxiety upon the subject of privacy. He wished it to be used privately, for he states that by some such device he defeated Gen. Barringer; and, *if well managed* in this District, he doubts not it will prove successful. In conformity to his wishes, it was used in private extensively and sedulously, and he no doubt will think that its coming before the public, as it fortunately has done, is a piece of *gross mismanagement*, of which his worst enemy would not accuse him, and will make him careful in future to commit his sinnings against the truth to more adroit hands. But why was it not made public until Anson Court, and how came what we termed above the *indiscretion*, to be committed at that time? Mr. Morris misunderstood Mr. Deberry at Fayetteville, and supposed the latter had the Journal at home. When he found that the Journal could not be produced, all necessity for caution was at an end. The fabrication had done much good in private, its publication would be more effectual; and, pleasing thought! might possibly change the current of public opinion in Anson in his favor. To the fortunate circumstance, as it has turned out, of Mr. Deberry not being in possession of the Journal at Montgomery, we firmly believe his friends are indebted for this *partial publication* of the letter, and a public opportunity to falsify its statements. We forbear any comment on this extraordinary transaction. The simple relation of the facts speaks more forcibly than any comments that we could make.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, it may be necessary to state, that a second letter from Dr. Montgomery was read at Richmond, addressed to a leading politician* of the Administration party, in conflict with the former, if our memory serves us,—and we are dependent upon it and the statement of Mr. Morris's friends for the contents of both, copies having, as we learn, been refused;—so much in conflict, however, that the gentleman to whom it was addressed, upon its reception promptly and honorably took every step in his power to rectify the error into which he had been led.

Will others go and do likewise?

PEDEE.

*Walter F. Leak, Esq.

FAIRLY CAUGHT.—When the Van Buren party in this town heard, last week, of the exposure of the vile deception attempted by the *Honorable* Dr. Montgomery, they were completely dumb with amazement and mortification—mortification, not at the trick itself, but at the detection. In a few days, however, they mustered up courage, and in high glee asserted that Mr. Deberry had not met the question—that Dr. Montgomery's letter referred to the session of 1837-8, and not to the last session of 1838-9. Now for once they told the truth, and, as might be expected, the truth confounds them. It will be seen that Mr. Deberry's letter expressly meets that very issue, the issue made up by Dr. Montgomery, the issue tendered by Morris, and the issue met by Mr. Deberry before the assembled people of Richmond, at the County Court last week. What scheme will the party fall upon next? We will hazard a guess, that they will now swear that it was the last session they alluded to! Of what avail is it, that the Journals of one session are not delivered till the next, as appears from Mr. Deberry's letter; and that of course Dr. Montgomery could not have referred to the pages of a Journal which is not in his possession? This is a trifling obstacle to those who scruple at no deception. If there is any doubt about Dr. Montgomery's letters, we call upon the party to publish them; and not basely skulk about among the bushes, making assertions which they know they cannot sustain. We call upon the Editor of the Carolinian, especially, to whom the first letter was addressed, to imitate the honorable example of his party friend, Walter F. Leak, Esq., by contradicting the impressions he has been endeavoring to produce on the faith of the letter. When Mr. Leak discovered that he had been imposed upon by the falsehoods of Dr. Montgomery, he immediately wrote to his party friends, in other parts of the District, to apprize them of the attempted deception. Will the Carolinian, which has evidently made the contents of that letter the capital on which it has traded for the last month or two, now inform its party friends that it was deceived by a too implicit reliance on the honor of Dr. Wm. Montgomery? We shall see.

We call for the letters! They have been read to the public at one or two places, and in private often. They have been made the foundation of many false statements against Mr. Deberry. The public have a right to expect their publication. And if they be not now produced, an indignant people should frown upon the attempt thus to stab in the dark their honest and faithful representative.

The letters! the letters! out with the letters!

THE LAFAYETTE HOTEL.—We are glad to learn that this handsome and commodious establishment is to re-opened in a day or two, by Col. EDWARD YARBROUGH, late of Salisbury, who brings with him a reputation as a host, calculated to secure it the high character and extensive patronage which it once enjoyed. The House and premises have been thoroughly repaired, painted and whitewashed, and will be furnished in a better style than heretofore.

THE ELECTION.—The ball is opened in this State on to-morrow, when the election takes place in the Halifax and Beaufort Districts—Mr. Bynum's and Mr. Stanley's. We predict the success of Whigs in both, to wit, Col. Long in the Halifax, and Mr. Stanley in the Washington.

On to-morrow week, two other Districts vote, viz: the Warren, Gen. Hawkins's, and the Craven, Mr. Shepard's. We have no recent accounts from either.

On to-morrow fortnight, the remaining nine districts vote.

See the proceedings of the District Convention at Rockingham. Is there any thing non-committal in them, Messrs. "Farmer's Son," & Co?

MANUFACTURES.—We are never better pleased than when we are enabled to record any fact indicative of the growing enterprize, wealth, and independence of North Carolina. We therefore hail with particular joy the progress of the manufacturing interest among us. Nature has placed an insuperable bar to our rivalling our Southern neighbors in the culture of Cotton, and has pointed out, with an unerring index, the road to prosperity in manufactures. We are rapidly travelling in that road.

The Richmond Manufacturing Company have lately started a portion of their machinery, which, we learn, is working handsomely. Their building, a handsome four story brick edifice, 84 feet long by 47 wide, is situated on a beautiful eminence a few hundred yards from the Town of Rockingham, the county town of Richmond. It is capable of containing 2500 spindles, with necessary looms, &c.; about 1000 spindles have been received; and other portions of the machinery will be received in the course of the ensuing winter. Falling Creek, on which the Factory is situated, has a fall of more than 20 feet at that place, with water sufficient to drive all the machinery. White labor only is employed.

Messrs. Hall and Johnson of this town, in connection with Mr. W. Taylor, are assiduously engaged in putting up a Cotton Factory on Beaver Creek, in this vicinity.

Another company has been formed here, but a site is not yet fixed on.

The Rockfish Company, in this vicinity, whose Factory will be by far the largest establishment in the State, are now prosecuting their work with energy. The main building will be completed in the course of a few weeks, and it is hoped that they will commence spinning this Fall. To all we offer our best wishes for success.

The Carolinian is kind enough to propose to write a Circular for Mr. Deberry. The favor will doubtless be duly appreciated; though there are some persons who think that Mr. Deberry can do his own writing in better style than the Carolinian can do it for him.

Perhaps, as Dr. Montgomery's letter has been proven a falsehood, with all his references to pages &c. false, the Carolinian, being thus deprived of its materials for the aforesaid Circular, could not do better than publish Mr. Deberry's own, which it will find in this day's Observer. You have been exceedingly anxious, *apparently*, to have a Circular from Mr. Deberry. Now that you have it, will you publish it? "It is the duty of Whig Editors to let their readers see the whole truth!"

The Carolinian says that Mr. Deberry "voted for every appropriation, except perhaps one, made during the last session of Congress." We have authority for saying that this is not the fact; and we call upon the Carolinian to prove its assertion, or retract it. We say it cannot prove it.

We say moreover, that we never have "intimated that the expenditures of this year are not extravagant," as stated by the Carolinian. What we have intimated, is, that 27 millions for this year, is less extravagant than 40 millions for 1838, and that the Whigs and Conservatives deserve credit for bringing down the appropriations so much nearer to a proper standard; and we have expressly said that we expect the Whigs, when they turn out the present Administration, still further to reduce the expenditures.

We have stated, and the Secretary's report is our authority, that the Administration asked Congress to appropriate $31 559 089 95, *exclusive of the Post Office*, for the year 1839. But that Congress, the Whigs and Conservatives having a majority, appropriated but $26 862,242 78, *including*, as the Carolinian says, five millions for the Post Office. The Carolinian has not ventured to dispute these facts. They are susceptible of the clearest proof. That fact alone clearly exhibits the extravagance of the Administration, and acquits Mr. Deberry and the Whigs of the charges made against them, *which are not attempted to be sustained by proof.*

We say, moreover, that Mr. Deberry never did vote for the Sub-Treasury bill, or any thing embracing its substance. The simple object of his vote was to prevent the adoption of the Pet Bank system; and at that time the leading and worst feature of the Sub-Treasury bill, the specie section, had never been proposed.

Mr. Deberry is not the man to keep his acts "in the dark." That is the policy of his opponents.—Dr. Montgomery's letter, containing false charges against him, was avowedly intended for "secret operation," and Mr. Morris has shown himself less cunning than his party supposed him, to permit it to come before the public. We have reason to believe that that letter was compared with the Journals, and found to be false, before it went on its travels from this county. Will the Carolinian deny this?

The celebrated Robert Dale Owen is one of the Van Buren candidates for Congress in Indiana, and the Globe praises him, but says that some of his opinions are *eccentric!* Their eccentricty may be gathered from a book which he not very long since published in New York, in which the institution of marriage was ridiculed, &c. &c. &c. He, also, published a pamphlet of the veriest infidel stamp, in which the Bible was declared to be only a cunningly devised fable. Quoting some detached portion of it, he argued that the signers of the Declaration of Independence, with Gen. Washington, and all the patriots of the revolution, were "in hell suffering the penalties of their disobedience," because they warred against the power of George the Third. This is a portion of his *eccentricity!*

This is of a piece with the Globe's opinion of Hocker's conduct in suppressing and destroying the poll books, which, as Sheriff, he was sworn to preserve and exhibit on the proper occasion. The Globe characterized that act as a mere "error of opinion," which "ought to be forgiven;" and *was rewarded.*

It will take an age to rectify the tone of moral feeling, which has been so wofully assaulted during the last ten years. An absconding defaulter, according to the Globe, is an unfortunate debtor; an infidel and agrarian is merely an eccentric gentleman; and a perjured officer merely errs in opinion.

A new Whig paper, called the Albemarle Sentinel, has been established at Edenton, N. C. by Judah Delano, Esq. It adopts the excellent motto, "Liberty, Religion, and Law."

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.—A letter from a friend in Anson County gives us the particulars of a violent hail storm which did great damage in that County and Richmond on the 11th inst. The cloud formed in the neighborhood of Dr. Mendenhall's, above Wadesboro,' and swept over the plantation of James and John Smith, Samuel Spencer, Jas. Wall, and others. Some large farms were almost entirely stripped of the corn and cotton, which were beaten down to the ground, without a prospect of recovery. Window glass and sash were broken to pieces, poultry killed, and even some persons who were exposed were severely bruised. The hail fell to the depth of 2 to 3 inches in some places; and from the size of a hen's egg down to the common size.

ANOTHER COTTON CIRCULAR.—We find in the last Macon (Geo.) Messenger, a long Circular, issued by 14 Southern gentlemen who casually met at New York on the 5th instant, among whom we find Govs. McDuffie and Hamilton, of S. C. and Branch of N. C., calling upon the people of the Southern and Southwestern States to unite in holding a Convention at Macon on the 22d of Oct. next, to devise ways and means to deprive the Bank of England, and the English manufacturers and speculators, of the control of the cotton market.

The Circular says that cotton has become the great regulator of exchanges, and standard of value of our country; the basis of our currency; which the writers think cannot be sent forward and satisfactorily disposed of in Europe without the aid of the Banks. By their aid alone, the writers think, can the owners be enabled to hold the crop beyond the maturity of a 60 days bill, when it is, under the present system, obliged to be sold, whether at a sacrifice or not. They wish to preserve it from the effects of undue speculation, and of depression in the money market, and to give something of steadiness to the price.

"It is therefore proposed (says the Circular,) to form a system by which, with the commencement of the new crop, advances on Cotton shall be made with the capital or credit of Banks here, thereby relieving the consignee in Europe from all care or consideration, except the advantageous sale of his stock, which would promote all these interests, and afford a general satisfaction on both sides of the water, provided it were not made the means, directly or indirectly, of undue speculation or monopoly."

This is a subject on which much may be said on both sides. The object is a good one, but the danger is that it may be pursued in a mode to produce greater evils than the one remedied.

What surprises us in the matter, is to see Gov. Branch's name to such a document. He has always been a bitter enemy of all Banks, and now to see him proposing to invest them with a new and overwhelming power, for good or ill, is odd, to say the least of it.

A PASSPORT TO OFFICE.—The truth of the remark so often made, that it is only necessary for the people to reject a man, to entitle him to promotion by the Administration, has just received another verification. Wm. Selden, Esq., who was lately run by the Vanites for Congress in the Richmond District, in Virginia, and beaten by the people, has been appointed Treasurer of the United States, in the place of John Campbell, Esq. removed. It is supposed that he had the promise of the appointment before he consented to be beaten, and long before the late incumbent was removed.

THE HARD MONEY POLICY.—The Legislature of New Hampshire, at its late session, passed a series of resolutions in favor of the Sub-Treasury, of which the following is one:—

And be it further Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature ☞NO MEDIUM OR CURRENCY SHOULD BE RECEIVED IN PAYMENT OF THE REVENUES OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT,☜ except ☞GOLD and ☞SILVER.☜

This is the language of the most thorough going administration State in the Union, not even excepting Benton's State. We ask our readers to scan it closely. They may see in it the condition to which we should be driven, if the party were to succeed in forcing that odious system down the throats of the people. A hard-money currency exclusively for the government and its salaried officers, and paper for the people. It is evident that we must have paper money, for there is not enough specie in the country to allow six dollars for every inhabitant. Of course the paper money must be confined to the people, and its value would be depreciated by the very fact that the government made a distinction.

But let us look a little further into this matter. If the general government ought to receive only specie, why should the States themselves receive any thing else? We cannot for the life of us see any substantial difference between their policy and that of the Federal government. They are but miniature governments, as liable to be affected advantageously or injuriously by any tampering with the currency, as the national government. Suppose, then, that the Sub-Treasury was fairly in operation, and only gold and silver were receivable in payments. The amount to be paid would be from thirty to forty millions of dollars per annum. Suppose then, that the States should be coaxed or driven into the adoption of the same system. Their receipts cannot be less than from ten to twenty millions, making an aggregate of fifty millions, or more than half of all the gold and silver in the country, to be paid to the general and State governments in taxes and duties each year! What people under the sun could stand such a drain as this! The Banks ought to have as much as all the balance of specie, as a foundation for their issues; and as they could not obtain it, they would have to close their doors; and then would happen, under the combined influence of these evils, the sinking of every species of property and labor to one-fourth or perhaps one-tenth of its present value.

But a system that is good for a State, ought to be good for the counties of a State; for these too are distinct communities, or petty soyereignties, so far as the taxing power is concerned. Suppose these, also, should determine to adopt the Sub-Treasury system, and receive only gold and silver. The result would be, that no gold or silver would be left for either the banks or the people. The whole would be monopolized by the tax-receivers. How would the people of North Carolina relish a demand of specie only in payment of their taxes?

This is the legitimate result of the Sub-Treasury system.

The Standard asks if the "Observer" denies that Mr. Webster used an expression attributed to him by that paper, and questioned by the Wilmington Chronicle! We do not *deny* it; because we cannot say what Mr. Webster may have uttered. But we do say, that we do not *believe* he used such language, and that we never have seen any authority for attributing it to him. We have but little doubt, that it is like many other things attributed to Whigs by the Standard, not warranted by any thing they have ever said.

"Our letters from Montgomery" say that the Carolinian's calculation about the vote of that county is all stiff—a bait thrown out to catch gudgeons. But the fish won't bite.

Moreover, from Anson we hear that the people are disgusted with the trick attempted to be played off with Montgomery's letters, and that Morris cannot get 400 votes.

The Globe is out upon North Carolina with a violent tirade of abuse, in the shape of what that paper meant for fulsome eulogy. Its praise is far worse than the Charleston Mercury's abuse.

The object of the present attack is to introduce a most amusing article on our approaching election, in which the success of *twelve* Sub-Treasury men is claimed by that modest print. The only Whig whom it spares is Mr. Graham, and he is not even mentioned, evidently because it has been found impracticable to start opposition to him. There is no Van Buren man in his District who wants an office bad enough to covet a defeat as the means of securing one.

Of the Salisbury District, we regret to see the Globe still claiming Mr. Fisher, notwithstanding the denial of the Western Carolinian, and the prompt retraction of the Standard. We wish that Mr. Fisher's position were a little better "defined." The following is the Globe's remark as to him:—

"There is strong ground for hoping that we shall carry the district lately represented by Mr. Rencher, who has declined, and will be succeeded, we confidently hope, by a State Rights man of character and talent, who advocates the Independent Treasury."

Of our District the Globe says—

"In the district represented by Mr. Deberry, in which he succeeded by *pretending a sort of neutrality in politics*, although all his votes in Congress have marked him as a most devoted Bank partisan, our correspondents assure us that there is a good prospect of a Democratic triumph. His *frank, open hearted opponent*, has put *artful dissimulation out of countenance!* Mr. Deberry, we believe, *now* avows himself the enemy of the Administration."

In all the annals of impudence and mendacity, we we have not met a richer specimen. The people of this district can testify to the utter falsehood of the Globe's remark, as to Mr. Deberry's "pretending a sort of neutrality in politics;" and as to Mr. Morris's "frankness and open-heartedness" putting "artful dissimulation out of countenance," we take it, that if Mr. Morris *can* blush, he will look *fiery* when he reads the Globe and remembers the scene at Rockingham last week.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.—The electioneering tour seems to be a failure as the President advances towards the interior of his native State. At Poughkeepsie, his whole escort was less than 100, and when he appeared on the upper piazzo of the hotel, and bowed to the people, there was no responsive cheer. "A dead silence prevailed," says the Journal of that place, "and fell upon the chilled feelings of the President like the toll of a funeral bell. No efforts of his partizans would suffice to raise a shout—the spectators looked on unconcerned and with perfect indifference, walked away. There was no enthusiasm among the people—no greetings like those which every where awaited his predecessor, fell upon his waiting ears. Our citizens were most of them attending to their ordinary business, neither knowing nor caring how the political missionary progressed with his labours. There was no excitement and saving those who looked on through sheer curiosity, there were not enough gathered together to form a respectable town meeting. In fact the whole was a beggarly affair, and passed off in a manner to convince Mr. Van Buren that he has no hold on the affections of the people."

At Hudson, in his native county, the corporation refused to take any steps to honor him, on the ground that the President had chosen to announce himself as the President of a party, and not of the country, and that they had no right to expend the people's money, contributed by all parties, to do honor to a mere partizan.

DECEIT.—The Globe and other Van Buren papers are in the habit of quoting from the New York Journal of Commerce and Morning Herald, their abuse of the Whigs, ascribing it to "Whig organs," These papers, it is well known, are very far from being Whig organs, or Whig any thing.

As a proof of the morus multicaulis fever, it is said that a woman in Northampton, or somewhere in that neighborhood, has christened her child *Morus Multicaulis.*

POSTSCRIPT.

NO STEAM SHIP YET!

To the great surprize of every one, neither the British Queen nor the Great Western had arrived at New York up to Saturday afternoon last. The former was to have sailed from London on the 1st inst. and the latter on the 6th. Consequently the one had been out 19 or 20 days, and the other 13 or 14.

☞ Davy is received just as our paper is going to press. We regret that it did not come to hand earlier.

British Trade.—It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, that an effort is to be made for the revival of the ancient trade between Wilmington and England. Why should we not have it? years ago a direct trade was carried on, from and to Wilmington, and Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, profitable to those engaged in it, honorable to the Town. In seconding the proposed undertaking, we doubt not, the merchants here and in the Interior, will find their interests truly subserved.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

NEW YORK MARKET—July 20.

Flour 5 75 to 6 50, very dull. Cotton, Upland, 12 to 14¼, fair demand.

For Liverpool—Direct.

A FIRST rate ship is now building at Philadelphia, by James Patton & Son, of suitable construction for our navigation, and is intended as a regular packet between this port and Liverpool. She is built of the best materials and finished in the best manner with comfortable accommodations for a reasonable number of passengers—will be ready to receive cargo in September. Gentlemen disposed to encourage this effort of direct trade may make engagement of freight or passage by applying to

HALL, M'RAE & Co.

P. S.—This ship is the burden of 380 tons, substantially built in the most approved manner, coppered, copper fastened and suited on the stocks.—Supposed will carry about 4700 bbls. and not draw exceeding 13 feet water when deep loaded, will stand A. 1. and insure as low as any vessel in the States.

Wilmington July 23, 1839. 20-6t.

THE undersigned, being desirous, after the election, of enjoying the "spoils of victory" in a few weeks recreation from his labors, will thank such of his debtors as can make it convenient, to settle their accounts before the 14th of next month, on which day he wishes to leave for the North.

E. J. HALE.

July 24 1839.

MATCHLESS SANITIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

MARRIED,

At Belview, Edgefield District, S. C., on Wednesday evening, 17th inst., by the Rev. A. N. Cunningham, Mr. JAMES EVANS of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss MARTHA HENRIETTA, youngest daughter of Major James Knight, of Richmond county, Ga.

DIED,

In Richmond County, on the 12th instant Mrs. JEMIMA ANN INGRAM, consort of Mr. Hugh M. Ingram, and youngest daughter of Robt. Powell, Esq. aged twenty-one years, three months and twenty-three days. She has left an affectionate husband, two small children, and a number of relatives and friends to lament their loss.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 24.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Lard,	12½
Ditto. apple,	60 a 70	Molasses,	36 a 40
Bacon,	12 a 13	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Butter,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	12 a 12½	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour, new	6 00 a 6 50	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 23.

Turpentine $2 15; Tar 1 75; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 8 00; Flooring 11 00 a 11½; Scantling 5 00; Timber 5 50 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn, 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 85 a 95; Salt, coarse 45; Rice 4 50 a 4 75.

Turpentine has improved; Tar is in fair demand; River Lumber bought readily at an advance; Timber firm; Bacon dull; Lard scarce.

Produce per Rail Road for the week past.—Turpentine 191 bbls.; Tar 67 bbls.; Tan bark 4 cords; Bacon 3028 lbs.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY:

ARRIVALS.

July 19.—Schr. Regulus from New York. 20.—Brig Belle from New York. 21.—Schr. Julia from New York. 22.—Br. Schr. Julia from Nassau, N. P.

DEPARTURES.

July 18.—Schr. Eliza Jane for New York.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber having established himself in this place, in the Grocery business, now offers for sale a general assortment of GOODS in that line consisting of

Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo COFFEE,
Brown, Lump and Loaf SUGARS,
Molasses, Teas,
A variety of Wines,
London Porter,
French Brandy, Rum, Gin, &c.,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Lamp Oil, &c.,
Spirits Turpentine, Powder and Shot,
Spices of all kinds,
Glass and Putty,
Snuff, Chewing Tobacco and Cigars,
Starch, Soap, Sperm Candles,
A variety of Nuts, Raisins, Figs, and West India Preserves,
Salt, Nails, Axes, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

The Subscriber occupies a Store at the foot of Hay Mount, nearly opposite Hall & Johnson. All orders from punctual customers in the town or country will be promptly attended to.

M. V. JONES.

July 23, 1839. 55tf

COTTON GINS.

A FEW Cotton Gins of my own manufacture at reduced prices. For sale at Messrs. Hall & Johnson's store, Fayetteville.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Robeson County, N. C. July 22 1839. 55-3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

[IN EQUITY.]

IN obedience to a decree entered up at the Spring Term, 1839, of the Honorable the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, I shall expose to Sale at the Court House door of said County, on Monday, the 24 day of September next, (it being the first Monday of the month,) at 12 o'clock M., all the REAL ESTATE of the late Daniel McMillan, dec'd, lying in the County of Cumberland, on the waters of Puppy Creek and Black Branch, joining the lands of Munroe and McPherson.

Terms, 6 months credit—bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

July 18, 1839. 55ts

Notice to Shippers.

FINDING it difficult and expensive delivering way freight, we hereby give notice, that in all cases hereafter, we shall charge double rates, except in cases of special contract.

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents Henrietta Steam Boat Company:
DOYLE O'HANLON
Proprietor Steam Boat Cotton Plant Line:

July 20. 55-3w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term, 1839.

Thomas Graves, by his next friend, James H. Ratcliff,
vs.
James Chapman and wife Mary, Neill McNeill and wife Martha, Rebecca Adams, Richard Graves, William Graves, Elizabeth Graves, Miles Graves, Naomi Graves, and Miriam Graves.

[PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the above named defendants, James Chapman and wife Mary, Neill McNeill and wife Martha, Rebecca Adams, Richard Graves, William Graves, Elizabeth Graves, Miles Graves, Naomi Graves and Miriam Graves are non-residents of this State it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause heard ex-parte as to them.

WITNESS, William Ewing Troy Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March A. D. 1839 and the 64th year of American Independence.

[55-6w] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

Taken up in Chesterfield,

AND committed to the Jail of this District, on the 7th of May last, a negro fellow named BILLY. Said fellow is about forty years of age, thin visage, and lame in his right hip. (from an injury he received when a boy) five feet eight or nine inches high and says he belongs to John R. Buie and ran away from his residence in Richmond county, N. C. in March last. He formerly belonged to Duncan Douglass, now of Chesterfield District, and worked when owned by Douglass at the Blacksmith's trade, with Angus McLaurin, near Laurel Hill. The owner is requested to come forward, pay his charges, and take him away.

ABNER N. BRISTOW, *Jailer.*

Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C. } 55-2w
July 10, 1839. }

☞ The Cheraw Gazette will publish the above twice, and forward their account to A. N. B.

The PHENIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26 f

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage will be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9 f

Just received, and for Sale,

34 Bags prime Rio COFFEE.
5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 Bundles Northern HAY.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 29, 1839. 52-tf.

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26-tf

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by

WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

CLEANSE and PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Stranguary!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

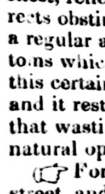
Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, it left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

PILES &c.
HAEMORRHOIDS.
NO CURE NO PAY!!
PRICE $1.
HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents, shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl street, where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl st., New York, General Agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.

For sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS,
Fayetteville, N. C

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at 2, Fletcher street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden-Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge,
No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

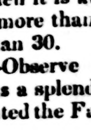
Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO. Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, N. York and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development.—In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door from Pearl st. and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C. 28-1Y



CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE public are informed that the above Establishment will be kept open this Season, for the accommodation of invalids and all who may desire a pleasant Summer retreat. Ample preparations have been made, and renewed exertions will be given to render full satisfaction. *Terms of Boarding—very cheap.*

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him the last Season, the Subscriber solicits a further trial of his Establishment.

J. W. HAMPTON.

Catawba Springs, Lincoln co. N. C., May 31, 1839. } 48-9w.

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving the following *GOODS*, which have nearly all been bought at the New York Package Sales, and which he is determined to sell quick and cheap. He will offer them, or part of them, at Auction, on the evening or afternoon of each Thursday in July:—

No. 1. 7 3-12 dozen Stocks,
2. 5 pieces Grass Cloth, 230 yards,
3. 48 Capes,
4. 60 ditto,
5. 48 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
6. 1 piece Silk Velvet, Lyons, 30½ yards,
7. 4 pieces 6-4 Linen Sheeting, 229 do,
8. 5 pieces 5-4 Linen Sheeting, 327 do,
9. 7 pieces Marseilles Quilting, 127½ yards,
10. 50 pieces printed Lawn, 1200 do,
11. 44 pieces Prints, 1655 do,
12. 20 pieces blue Drill, 1593¼ do,
13. 8 pieces brown Drill, 300 do,
14. 1 case 25 pieces Grass Cloth, 1000 do,
15. 25 pieces Suchan Pongees,
16. 1 case 25 pieces 1000 black silk Handkerchiefs,
17. 1 case Choppas, 60 pieces,
18. 21 pieces Irish Linen, 1093 yards,
19. 26 pieces 504 yards Pantaloons Linen,
20. 19 pieces brown Linen, 480½ yards,
21. 10 pieces brown Drill, 524 do,
22. 20 pieces 294 yards Vesting,
23. 10 pieces Prunetta, 284 yards,
24. 21 pieces Flannel, 174½ do,
25. 250 gross Buttons,
26. 10 reams Paper,
27. 1 piece Cloth, 25 yards,
28. 1 do do 13 do,
29. 1 do do 20½ do,
30. 1 do do 50½ do,
31. 1 do do 17¼ do,
32. 15 gross Buttons,
33. 10 do do,
34. 49 pieces Tatting, 2328 yards,
35. 12 do Ticking, 487½ do,
36. 25 do Cambric, 300 do,
37. 10 do Brown Linen, 328½ yards,
38. 20 do Pantaloon Linen, 507½ yards,
39. 25 do Muslin Delain, 750 do,
40. 20 do Cambric, 240 do,
41. 20 do Jaconet, 400 do,
42. 15 do Irish Linen, 395 do,
43. 14 do brown Drill, 1153½ do,
44. 50 do Prints, 1579½ do,
45. 50 do do, 1609¼ do,
46. 20 do Foulard Muslin, 480 do,
47. 20 do fancy Prints, 708½ do,
48. 35 do do, 1126¼ do,
49. 16 do dark Stripe, 448 do,
50. 23 do fancy do, 644 do,
51. 14 do light do, 392 do,
52. 16 do 448¼ yards London Prints,
53. 5 do 140 do London Prints,
54. 7 do 196 do do,
55. 30 do dark London Prints, 840 yards,
56. 10 do Mouring Prints, 280 do,
57. 5 do black and white Prints, 140 do,
58. 59 dozen Spools Cotton, 200 yards each,
59. 21 great gr. Suspender Buttons,
60. 75 Umbrellas,
61. 3 pieces Fancy Prints, 100½ yards,
62. 35 do 360 yards figured Swiss Muslin,
63. 25 do 9-8 Cambric, 250 yards,
64. 6 do 6-4 do, 72 do,
65. 20 do 6-4 do, 240 do,
66. 25 do 6-4 do, 300 do,
67. 16 do 6-4 striped, 384 do,
68. 8 do cross barred, 96 do,
69. 8 do do, 96 do,
70. 13 do do, 156 do,
71. 4 do figured Book Muslin, 40 yards,
72. 32 do Bobbinet, 396½ do,
73. 17 do black Bobbinet, 259 do,
74. 6 do blond Quilling, 427 do,
75. 25 packs Pins, (German,)
76. 10 do mixed Pins,
77. 84 Swiss Capes,
78. 20 Blankets,
79. 4 pieces Prints, 138 yards,
80. 40 do do, 1200 do,
81. 50 do do, 1400 do,
82. 25 do Cambric Muslin, 300 yards,
83. 5 do Irish Sheeting, 292½ do,
84. 10 cases 120 Hats, black,
85. 12 do 144 do, drab,
86. 10 do 120 do, do,
87. 6 do 72 do, black,
88. 8 cases 96 Silk Hats,
89. 1 cases 96 do do, drab,
90. 3 do 36 do do, drab,
91. 12 cases Boys' black Hats,
92. 2 pieces white Marseilles, 32 yards,
93. 2 do figured do, 32½ do,
94. 24 do Furniture Prints, 680½ yards,
95. 10 do fancy Prints, 348 do,
96. 9 do English Prints, 252 do,
97. 8 do superior London Prints, 224 yards,
98. 2 Boxes,
99. 60 lbs. Turkey Cotton,
100. 60 do patent Thread,
101. 15 dozen Hose,
102. 6 lbs. patent Thread,
103. 72 boxes ball Cotton,
104. 17 pieces 571½ yards Furniture Prints,
105. 16 do 502½ do do,
106. 11 do figured Book Muslin, 110 yards,
107. 21 do long Lawn, 131½ do,
108. 2 do printed Lawn, 48 do,
109. 15 corded Skirts,
110. 6 dozen Cotton half Hose,
111. 6 do do do, superior,
112. 2 5-12 dozen Elastic Braces,
113. 48 pair black Gallowses,
114. 1 grt. gr. Moulds,
115. 2 do do do,
116. 1 piece blue Drill, 29½ yards,
117. 5 pieces colored Gros-de-Nap, 298¾ yards,
118. 18 do Pantaloons Linen, 457 do,
119. 10 do superior Irish Linen, 260 do,
120. 6 do Diaper, 296½ do,
121. 2 do Cloth, 49½ do,
122. 2 do do, 34½ do,
123. 4 do do, 53 do,
124. 2 do do, 36½ do,
125. 4 do do, 68 do,
126. 2 cases 24 pair Calf Boots,
127. 1 do 12 do, Morocco
128. 100 pair Men's Shoes,
129. 150 do Seal Slippers,
130. 48 do Gaiter Boots,
131. 40 Bonnets,
132. 60 do,
133. 30 do,
134. 6½ dozen Hoods,
135. 5 bales 3941½ yards Shirting,
136. 120 dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
137. 761 yards bleached Shirting,
138. 744½ do 4-4 do do,
139. 5 dozen 60 black Silk Hats,
140. 5 do 60 drab do,
141. 92 pieces printed Muslin, 2208 yards,
142. 13 do 9-1 Prints, 452 do,
143. 1 piece 10-4 Diaper, 18½ do,
144. 1 piece 10-4 do, 17½ do,
145. 4 pieces black and white Lawn, 98 yards,
146. 2 do French Ginghams, 60 do,
147. 1 piece Bombazine, 34 do,
148. 2 pieces superior Bombazine, 49¾ yards,
149. 2 pieces black Gros-de-Nap, 121 yards,
150. 1 piece blue black do, 79½ yards,
151. 6 pieces black Sarsnet,
152. 2 pieces Florence, 126 yards,
153. 20 Victoria Robes,
154. 2 pieces black Crape,
155. 8 10-4 Table Covers,
156. 9 Crape Shawls,
157. 2 do do,
158. 4 dozen Gause Handkerchiefs, 48,
159. 6 Lace Handkerchiefs,
160. 9-12 dozen Scarfs,
161. 1½ dozen Gingham Cravats,
162. 4 bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
163. 11 pieces black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
164. 7 dozen open Silk Hose,
165. 2 dozen printed Cotton Hose,
166. 1 dozen Slate Hose,
167. 5 dozen black Hose,
168. 9 gross Buttons,
169. 5 papers Coat Buttons,
170. 6 10-4 Quilts,
171. 6 dozen white Cotton Hose,
172. 6 dozen embroidered Silk Gloves,
174. 1 piece Cloth, 20½ yards,
175. 1 piece Cloth, 20½ yards,
176. 1 piece Cloth, 20½ yards,
177. 1 piece Cassimere, 30½ yards,
178. 1 piece Cassimere, 30½ yards,
179. 1 piece Cassimere, 23½ yards,
180. 1 piece Cassimere, 9½ yards,
181. 1 case 60 pair Men's Pumps,
182. 2 cases 60 pair Women's Shoes,
183. 3 cases 200 Morocco Shoes,
184. 2 bales 1541½ yards Shirting,
185. 2 cases 1867½ yards bleached Shirting,
186. 1 case 831½ yards 4-4 bleached Shirting,
187. 1 case 135½ pieces, 1924½ yards, Prints,
188. 1 case 50 lbs. colored Thread,
189. 1 case 100 dozen white Spool Cotton,
190. 1 case 120 Palm Hats,
191. 10 dozen Palm Hats, 120,
192. 3 1-12 dozen Hoods,
193. 5 gross Buttons,
194. 1 piece Cloth, 26 yards,
195. 1 piece 23½ yards Cloth,
196. 1 piece 19½ yards Cloth,
197. 1 piece 16 yards Cloth,
198. 1 piece 20½ yards Cloth,
199. 1 piece 10½ yards Cloth,
200. 1 piece 14½ yards Cloth,
201. 1 piece Victoria Cloth, 31½ yards,
202. 3 pieces Constitution Twills, 145½ yards,
203. 16 pieces Rowan Cassimere, 740½ yards,
204. 2 pieces French Prints, 48 yards,
205. 12 Corded Skirts,
206. 3 reams Paper,
207. 10 Table Covers,
208. 2 pieces 43 yards Sattinet,
209. 7 pieces Bed Tick, 316½ yards,
210. 6 pieces Oil Cloth,
211. 8 pieces Linen, 102 yards,
212. 20 dozen Cotton Hose,
213. 6 dozen superior Cotton Hose,
214 6 dozen bleached half Hose,
215. 4 dozen white Cotton half Hose,
216. 2 pieces Bed Tick, 84½ yards,
217. 12 20 inch Parasols,
218 6 20 inch Parasols, plain,
219. 3 22 inch Parasols, plain,
220. 6 22 inch Parasols, figured,
221. 12 pieces Crape Camlet, 360 yards,
222. 20 pieces Cambric, 240 yards,
223. 7 pieces brown Linen, 567½ yards,
224. 49 reams brown Paper,
225. 39 reams Letter Paper,
237. 6 dozen Gause Handkerchiefs, 72,
238. 9 sets Ribbon,
239. 4 rich Shawls,
240. 40 pieces Prints, 1330½ yards,
241. 20 pieces Cambric, 240 yards,
242. 50 blue Prints, 1426½ yards,
243. 50 Bolivar Leghorn Bonnets,
244. 20 Bonnets, Florence,
245. 24 Florence Bonnets,
246. 24 do do,
247. 1 case Bonnets, fancy,
248. 2 pieces 132½ yards Florence,
249. 24 Belts,
250. 36 pieces black Ribbon,
251. 11 pieces do do,
252. 9 sets Ribbon,
253. 18 sets do,
254. 6 pieces Diaper, 291 yards,
255. 5 pieces Diaper, 251 yards,
256. 5 pieces Diaper, 239 yards,
257. 2 Ribbon, 46 pieces,
258. 3 pieces Drabdete, 73½ yards,
259. 30 pieces 368½ yards superior Irish Linen,
260. 1 piece 30 yards Stripe,
261. 6 pieces Mixture, 172½ yards,
262. 1 piece 1-4 brown Merino, 82½ yards,
263. 1 piece green Merino, 28½ yards,
264. 2 pieces black Crape,
265. 5 dozen Gloves,
266. 10½ dozen Gum Braces,
267. 5 10-12 dozen Silk half Hose,
268. 5 do do white Cotton half Hose,
269. 46 dozen Cotton Hose,
270. 43 gross black Vest Buttons,
271. 1 piece blue Cloth, 18 yards,
272. 1 piece green Cloth, 25 yards,
273. 1 piece Stripe, 29½ yards,
274. 2 gross Horn Buttons,
275. 24 packs Pins,
276. 36 lbs. patent Thread,
277. 1 piece red Flannel, 46 yards,
278. 1 piece white Flannel, 35 yards,
279. 7 pieces Gause Flannel, 161 yards,
280. 5 4-12 Cotton Handkerchiefs,
281. 2 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs,
282. 12 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
283. 47 Plaid Shawls,
284. 18 8-4 Plaid Shawls,
285. 60 colored Straw Bonnets,
286. 48 Bonnets,
287. 48 Bonnets, Florence,
288 60 white Straw Bonnets,
289. 20 Florence Bonnets, superior.

June 17, 1839 50tf

UNEXAMPLED

MAMMOTH SCHEME

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number 156.*

$700.000!!!
$500,000!!
$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF
$20,000!!

2 PRIZES OF
$15,000!!

3 PRIZES OF
$10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKET ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No. 1 upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	10 000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10 000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5 000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida,	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-t1D

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage.—Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

McGARY & McTAGGART.

Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 46if

D. B. ROBINSON & CO. have just received for sale—

2 HHDS. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bags Java Coffee,
500 lbs. superior Boston refined Sugar,
2 cases Gunpowder Tea, in 2 packages,
2 casks superior London Porter,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
30 kegs Nails, assorted,
5 boxes Lemon Sirup,
Superior Mustard.

July 3, 1839. 52-4w

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42f

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sett Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Buggy do
1 double sett Carryall Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of the Executrix.

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 18 1839. 46-tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugar,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses.

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES,

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *Living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.